

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
T.H. Bingham, M.D., B.Ch., D.F.H.

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
A.H. Sowell, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1965

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THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONEANNUAL REPORTof theMEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTHfor the year 1965TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report on the public health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the Rural District of Godstone in the year 1965.

The Report is drawn up generally in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as indicated in Circular 1/66, and contains the information requested in the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959.

The year under review was generally favourable from the public health point of view. There was no unusual or exceptional prevalence of epidemic illness; in fact, the rates of incidence of the various notifiable infectious diseases were, on the whole, very much below the average for recent years. For the third consecutive year there was complete freedom from acute poliomyelitis and similar affections of the nervous system. An expected outbreak of measles amongst the child population, in accordance with the well-defined biennial pattern did not materialise and the total number of reported cases was relatively small. Reference is made to the occurrence of cases of bacterial food poisoning and other intestinal infections, which emphasises the importance of strict observance of high standards of hygienic practice in personal habits and in the preparation and handling of food.

So far as it can be assessed from the information available, the position was no less favourable as regards non-notifiable infection, particularly influenza and the common infectious diseases of childhood. It was, however, necessary to investigate a fairly large scale episode of epidemic vomiting at a senior school in Oxted and minor occurrences of a similar kind in other parts of the district. Such outbreaks are not now uncommon and are generally believed to be due to virus infection, which is spread by person-to-person contact and to have little direct association with food, water or insanitary circumstances of the environment. Although the illness is of short duration and is not clinically of serious significance, it assumes importance because of rapidity of spread and the large numbers likely to be involved.

In the field of active prevention, it is again pleasing to record generally satisfactory rates of acceptance of protective vaccination against the various diseases for which effective immunising agents are now available. While the figures given in this report relate to children up to the age of fifteen years, it should be remembered that a very large number of persons over that age are being vaccinated or re-vaccinated against smallpox to obtain International Certificates for the purpose of foreign travel. This, of course, tends to raise and maintain the level of resistance of the general population. Vaccination against the enteric group of diseases is not normally required for International Certificate purposes, but is, nevertheless, very strongly advised for persons proposing to visit countries where such diseases are likely to be contracted. A recent development in the protective field is the introduction of a measles vaccine. It is not at present proposed to conduct any special campaign or publicity to encourage acceptance of measles vaccination, but to make it available to children whose parents expressly wish them to be so protected.

On the whole the statistical particulars for the year bear favourable comparison with any recently recorded in the Rural District and with those for the country as a whole. The live birth rate of 16.1 is above the average for the past ten years and was associated with an exceptionally low mortality amongst young infants; the infant mortality rate for the year of 8.5 per 1,000 live births is by far the lowest yet recorded and compares with a corresponding rate of 19.0 for the country as a whole. The proportion of infants registered as stillborn was, however, the highest for several years.

The general death rate of 11.8 approximates to the average for the preceding ten years, and, when adjusted to allow for differences of age and sex constitution of the population, it is reduced to 9.8, which compares with the national rate of 11.5 in the same period. The rise in the death rate in 1965 was attributable to higher mortality from diseases of the heart and circulation, particularly coronary disease and angina, and from cancer and malignant disease, though there were relatively fewer deaths from cancer of the lung. There were also fewer deaths from respiratory affections than in 1964, and a welcome reduction in the number resulting from motor vehicle accidents. Fatalities from other accidental causes, including several from over-dosage with sedative drugs, are still a relatively frequent occurrence.

It was not necessary in 1965 to exercise the powers of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to secure the compulsory removal to hospital or other suitable premises of persons suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, were living in insanitary conditions and were unable to devote to themselves and were not receiving from other persons the care and attention they required. Five cases in which it was thought such action should be considered were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department by the medical practitioners in attendance or by social welfare workers, and were fully investigated. Four of the persons concerned were, in fact, awaiting admission to hospital to which they had readily agreed and which was subsequently arranged; the question of compulsion did not, therefore, arise; neither was it indicated in the remaining case, in which there was some element of self-neglect and in which offers of help from neighbours and from official services were consistently refused. In all these cases it was eventually possible to achieve a reasonably acceptable standard of care, comfort and amenity by the provision of appropriate domiciliary services, and with the assistance of the Divisional Welfare Officer.

The Report includes a brief account of further progress in implementing the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit dwellings and of the various routine activities of the Public Health Department with regard to measures taken to ensure a satisfactory standard of purity and quality of water, milk and food supplies, sanitary inspection, duties under the Factories Acts and under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, scavenging and cleansing, disinfection and disinfection, supervision of caravan and camping sites and other matters directly concerned with the promotion of communal health and environmental hygiene.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the very valuable assistance consistently and cheerfully given by Mr. A.H. Sewell, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the close co-operation of the medical practitioners in the district in various matters of public health importance. My sincere thanks are due also to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the support and consideration they have kindly extended to me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

T.H. BINGHAM
Medical Officer of Health

15th August 96

SECTION 1STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (Land and Inland Water) in acres	52,507
Population at Census 1961	40,225
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population at mid-year 1965	43,350
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April 1966 according to the Rate Books	13,009
Rateable Value (1st April 1965)	£1,811,288
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,457

TABLE 1

The area and population at the 1961 Census of the various Parishes comprising the Rural District, the estimated population of each at Mid-Year, 1965, and the rateable value of each Parish at 1st April 1965 are as follows:-

PARISHES	AREA IN ACRES	CENSUS POPULATION OF PARISHES 1961	ESTIMATED POPULATION MID-YEAR 1965	RATEABLE VALUE AT 1.4.65
				£
Bletchingley	5,794	3,395	3,814	112,474
Burstow	4,750	4,374	4,445	151,617
Chelsham	2,703	1,285	1,380	44,725
Crowhurst	2,119	296	380	12,247
Felbridge	2,080	1,372	1,385	82,997
Godstone	4,483	5,510	5,740	218,455
Horne	3,603	805	846	29,715
Limpsfield	4,588	3,296	3,763	196,310
Lingfield	9,239	6,871	7,466	260,685
Nutfield	3,390	2,597	2,680	152,678
Oxted	3,743	8,094	8,707	420,946
Tandridge	2,722	713	890	24,057
Tatsfield	1,304	1,462	1,694	60,097
Titsey	1,989	155	160	10,450
(S.E. Gas and Electricity Boards)	-	-	-	33,835
TOTALS	52,507	40,225	43,350	£1,811,288

TABLE II

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births:-</u>								
Legitimate	..	..	Males	335	Females	322	Total	657
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	25	Females	18	Total	43
<u>Birth Rate</u>								
do	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.1
do	for the five years 1959 to 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.8
<u>Still Births</u>								
Legitimate	..	..	Males	7	Females	5	Total	12
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	-	Females	2	Total	2
<u>Rate per 1,000 total births</u>								
do	do	1964	..	..	..	..	..	19.6
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>								
			Males	367	Females	347	Total	714
<u>Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births</u>								
<u>Infant Mortality:-</u>								
Deaths of infants under the age of one year:-								
Legitimate	..	..	Males	3	Females	2	Total	5
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	1	Females	-	Total	1
<u>Infant Death Rates:-</u>								
All infants per 1,000 live births 8.5								
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 7.6								
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 23.2								
Deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks								
Legitimate	..	..	Males	2	Females	2	Total	4
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	1	Females	-	Total	1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e.under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births 7.1								
<u>Maternal Mortality:-</u>								
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. Nil								
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. Nil								
<u>Deaths (nett):-</u>								
Males	..	..	240	Females	..	272	..	Total 512
Do. 1964:-								
Males	..	..	221	Females	..	242	..	Total 463
<u>Death Rate:-</u>								
Do 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.8
Do for the five years 1959 to 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.6
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions 59.1								
<u>Deaths from:-</u>								
Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

TABLE IIICAUSES OF DEATH IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE IN 1965

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	2	2
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	19	2	21
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	13	13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	25	50
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3
16. Diabetes	-	4	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	43	69
18. Coronary disease, angina	75	43	118
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
20. Other heart disease	8	37	45
21. Other circulatory disease	9	14	23
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	15	26	41
24. Bronchitis	13	4	17
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	30	52
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
34. All other accidents	4	8	12
35. Suicide	1	3	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTALS	240	272	512

Notes on the Vital Statistics for the year 1965.

The resident population of the Rural District of Godstone, including members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area, was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 43,350 at mid-year, 1965. This represents a reduction of 160 or 0.3 per cent, on the corresponding figure for 1964, due to withdrawal of some 500 military personnel from Hobbs Barracks at Lingfield. There was, in fact, an estimated increment of 340 in the civilian population, of which 188 is attributable to natural increase, i.e. excess of live births over deaths, and 152 to migration into the area. The population gains under both headings are much smaller than usual. The over-all density of population is 0.8 persons per acre and 3.3 per inhabited dwelling.

The recorded birth rate of 16.1 is 0.3 above that for the previous year and 0.4 above the average for the preceding decade. When adjusted for comparison, the recorded rate is advanced to 16.4, which compares with the national rate of 18.0 for the same period. The proportion of live births registered as illegitimate is the highest yet recorded.

The stillbirth rate of 19.6 per 1,000 total births is an advance of 2.1 on the average for the preceding ten years and is appreciably above the corresponding rate of 15.7 for England and Wales. On the other hand, the mortality amongst young infants, and particularly those in their first week, fell to the record low level of 8.5 per 1,000 live births; this is well below the ten year average of 20.6 for the Rural District and the infant mortality rate of 19.0 for the country as a whole. If the stillbirths and early infant deaths are considered together as perinatal mortality, the combined rate is not unfavourable. Four of the infant deaths took place in hospital and were due to prematurity, in two instances with associated defects, and the remaining two resulted from congenital malformations.

The crude death rate for the year was 11.8 per 1,000 of the resident population. This is an increase of 1.1 on the rate for 1964, but closely approximates to the average for the Rural District. This rate is not unfavourable, having regard to the age and sex constitution of the population concerned and, when adjusted for comparison, is reduced to 9.8, which compares with the national rate of 11.5.

The advance in the death rate in the year under review was very largely attributable to rise in mortality from diseases of the heart and circulation, including affections of the blood vessels of the brain, which, as usual, accounted for rather more than one-half of the total from all causes. The increase was, in the main, related to coronary disease and angina, predominantly affecting males in the later age groups, and chronic cardiac and circulatory failure occurring in association with senility.

There was also a rise in the mortality from all forms of cancer and malignant disease, to which 96 deaths were attributed, as compared with 88 in 1964 and an average of 74 per annum in the preceding ten years. There were seven more deaths from cancer of the breast and uterus than in the previous year and six fewer from cancer of the lung. The 21 deaths (19 of males and 2 of females) from the latter cause represent a mortality rate of 0.39, which is well below the national rate of 0.55. It should be remembered, however, that these rates - both local and national - have moved fairly steadily upwards in the past fifteen years or so and that, as they are calculated on total population, they do not truly reflect the mortality from lung cancer in the group most likely to suffer from it; the position is made clearer when it is noted that one out of every thirteen deaths of males over middle age was attributed to malignant neoplasm of the lung or bronchus.

Deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, made rather less than their usual contribution to the general death rate and followed much the same pattern as in recent years, being mainly concentrated in the later age groups and with bronchitis predominant amongst males and pneumonia amongst females. The number of deaths from lung tuberculosis was precisely the same as in each of the three preceding years and represents a relatively low rate of mortality.

The numbers of deaths assigned to other specified causes are set out in Table III. They do not differ greatly from those recorded in the Rural District in recent years and do not indicate unusual or excessive mortality from any particular cause, nor significant association with occupation or environment.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASESProvision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Patients from the Godstone Rural District are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bletchingley, if the required accommodation and facilities are available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals in other parts of the Hospital Region.

The disposal to hospital of the seven infectious cases requiring institutional care in 1965 was as follows:-

Godstone Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bletchingley	3 cases
Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton	2 cases
Redhill General Hospital	2 cases

In addition, twelve cases of uncomplicated minor infections were admitted to hospital, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, on grounds of inadequate facilities for home isolation.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Table V shows the numbers of the various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, recorded in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient, together with the number of cases removed to hospital and the total deaths from each disease.

The prevalence of the various notifiable infectious diseases is reviewed below.

No confirmed or suspected case of small-pox was reported in the Rural District in 1965. Four local residents who were believed to have been in contact with the disease, either in this country or abroad, were visited and kept under close surveillance for the prescribed period.

TABLE V.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
NOTIFIED IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF
GODSTONE IN THE YEAR 1965

	Cases Notified in age periods												Totals	Total cases removed to hospital	Total deaths
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over			
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	11 (41)	- (4)	-
Whooping Cough	-	3	6	5	3	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	27 (25)	- (2)	-
Measles	3	9	24	34	33	102	7	3	-	-	-	-	215 (114)	- (1)	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	-	8 (11)	- (-)	41 [*] (41)
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	10 (3)	4 (2)	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (6)	3 (1)	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 (2)	- (1)	-
TOTALS	3	13	32	42	40	121	10	9	3	1	1	-	275 (202)	7 (11)	41 (41)

* All forms

Note The comparable figures for 1964 are shown in brackets.

Scarlet Fever was much less prevalent than in 1964, a total of eleven cases being reported. Most of these occurred amongst young infants, mainly in the Oxted and Lingfield areas and in the early months of the year. In every instance the facilities for home isolation were reasonably satisfactory and it was not, therefore, necessary to advise removal to hospital.

The notified cases of whooping cough were practically contained in a circumscribed outbreak in the Lingfield area in the later part of the year. Those chiefly affected were young infants and school entrants. The clinical course of the illness was generally very mild and, especially so, when modified by previous protective vaccination.

The number of notified cases of measles was much smaller than might have been expected, having regard to the relatively low prevalence of the disease in the previous year. An outbreak, at first fairly localised in the Oxted and Smallfield areas, spread rapidly to most other parts of the Rural District in the first half of the year and, thereafter, subsided abruptly. There were no unusual epidemiological features, except that the incidence of respiratory complications, such as pneumonia, was relatively high.

The reported cases of pneumonia, which include one notified posthumously, represent a rate of prevalence much below the average for the Rural District. Most of the cases occurred in the early months of the year and all were satisfactorily nursed at home, with any necessary assistance from the domiciliary health services. Only two were designated as influenzal in type. The disproportionate ratio of deaths to notified cases is explained by the fact that only certain types of pneumonia are officially notifiable.

The cases of bacillary dysentery were all confirmed as being due to infection with Sh.Sonnei and were relatively mild in clinical type. Five of these occurred in one family, of which four were discovered in the course of routine investigation of contacts, and the other five in residential institutions, where appropriate precautions were taken to prevent the occurrence of further cases. Five suspected cases of bacillary dysentery were investigated, with completely negative laboratory findings.

Of the three confirmed cases of bacterial food poisoning, two were due to *Salmonella Typhi-murium* and were reported from a local hospital in which there had recently been other cases of such infection; the third, due to *Salmonella Oranienburg*, had undoubtedly contracted the infection abroad. All were treated in hospital. The examination of specimens from home contacts of these cases led to the discovery of two symptomless carriers, who were referred for medical treatment and kept under surveillance until laboratory findings had established their freedom from infection. Similar action was necessary in the case of a local resident who had suffered from intestinal disturbance, believed to be para-typhoid fever, while he was abroad, and who was found, on his return to this country, to be a carrier of food poisoning organisms.

No confirmed case of typhoid or para-typhoid fever was notified in the Rural District in 1965, but a suspected case of the latter was admitted to hospital for investigation and was later reported to be suffering from glandular fever. Appropriate precautionary measures, including the collection and examination of specimens, were taken in relation to five local residents who were reported to have been in contact with known cases of enteric fever in other areas. In this connection, reference may be made to the fact that any sporadic cases of enteric fever reported in the Rural District in recent years have almost invariably been infected at continental holiday resorts, particularly in those countries with low standards of personal and environmental hygiene. It is, accordingly, strongly advised that persons proposing to visit such countries should have a course of T.A.B. vaccine some weeks before their departure. Facilities for such vaccination are, in fact, made available to organised school parties on conducted visits to other countries. While the vaccine does not confer absolute protection, it affords a useful measure of immunity.

Frequent reference has been made to the collection of specimens from suspected cases and contacts of infectious disease, particularly those with symptoms of intestinal infection. Much of this work is undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Department who, in 1965, collected upwards of 60 specimens. Although this work is time consuming and inevitably interferes to some extent with routine duties, it is undoubtedly of very great value in facilitating the early recognition of cases of infectious illness.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table VI, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period.

There were seven new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs in 1965, as compared with four in 1964 (a low record for the Rural District), ten in 1963 and an average of fifteen per annum in the preceding ten years, during which there was fairly sustained and substantial decline in incidence of this type of the disease. The new cases were fairly evenly distributed between the sexes and were mainly concentrated in the later age groups - no doubt a reflection of the effect of routine B.C.G. vaccination and the other preventive measures taken in relation to senior school children and adolescents.

In view of the special susceptibility of the Asiatic races to tuberculosis and some other infections, it is now the established practice to advise long-stay immigrants, both aliens and Commonwealth citizens, on their arrival in this country or as soon as possible thereafter, of the medical facilities available to them under the National Health Service, with particular reference to chest x-ray examination of adults and B.C.G. vaccination of child dependants. One long-stay immigrant who was examined under these arrangements in 1965 was later notified as a case of active lung tuberculosis, from which she was presumably suffering on her arrival in this country.

Following two years' complete freedom from non-respiratory tuberculosis four cases were notified in 1965. All were females of middle age, of whom three were suffering from tuberculosis of the glands of the neck and one from tuberculous meningitis, from which they recovered satisfactorily. The case rate for this type of the disease was, however, slightly above the average for the Rural District.

In addition to the new cases, i.e. those notified for the first time, there were reports of six previously-known cases of tuberculosis - all respiratory in type - who had taken up residence in the Rural District. Most of these are in the quiescent state and are under the supervision of the Chest Physician for the area.

TABLE VINEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHSFROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1965CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE

Age Periods	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
65 and upwards	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	3	-	4	-	2	-	-
Totals 1964	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

The two deaths attributed to tuberculosis of the lungs were both of females in the older age groups and represent a mortality rate of 0.038 per 1,000 of the population; the corresponding rate for the country as a whole was 0.042. For the fifth consecutive year, no mortality was ascribed to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Twenty-nine notified cases were removed from the register of tuberculous persons: four on death, ten on leaving the district and fifteen on complete recovery from the disease. Two of the deaths were ascribed to non-tuberculous causes. At the end of the year there were 127 known cases of tuberculosis in the Rural District, including 97 (56 males and 41 females) in which the lungs were affected and 18 (6 males and 12 females) with tuberculosis of other organs. The total number represents a reduction of twelve on the corresponding figure for 1964.

No special action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

The South East Surrey Care Association, which works in close association with the local Chest Clinics, continued its activities on behalf of tuberculous persons and their dependants. Assistance granted during the year included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothing, sick room requisites, etc. and payments of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

Mass Radiography

There were no special institutional or industrial surveys during the year, but 910 persons (380 males and 530 females) were examined through the normal Mass Radiography Service. None of those so examined had x-ray evidence of "significant" respiratory tuberculosis, i.e. requiring treatment or close observation, or of primary cancer of the lung.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases

Information relating to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious and contagious diseases is necessarily incomplete, and is obtained mainly from reports of school absentees, the periodic statements of sickness claims submitted to the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in relation to insured persons and the Registrar's weekly returns of deaths. Cases also come to notice through enquiries by employers with regard to quarantine periods, requests for disinfection, casual communications by private medical practitioners and applications for domestic assistance under the Home Help Scheme.

The information obtained from these various sources indicated that the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious illness in the Rural District in 1965 was exceptionally low and caused little interference with employment or school attendance. Mild upper respiratory tract infections were, as usual, fairly common in the winter months, but there were very few reported cases of typical influenza, none of which proved fatal. An outbreak of chickenpox, involving 126 children, in the early months of the year remained localised in the Hurst Green, Limpsfield and Lingfield areas. There were also reports of 38 cases of mumps and 6 of German measles, which were widely scattered in distribution. It was not necessary to advise the closure of any school or department to prevent the spread of infectious illness.

Assistance was given in the control of infective tonsillitis affecting a large number of pupils at a private school. The examination of throat swabs from pupils and members of the teaching staff led to the detection of 28 potentially infectious carriers, who were promptly isolated and placed under medical treatment. A similar occurrence on a much smaller scale at a County Primary School was also investigated. In this case laboratory examination of throat swabs from suspected and convalescent cases yielded negative results.

It was reported that some 250 absentees from a County Secondary School were suffering from vomiting, with associated symptoms. The illness was of sudden onset and short duration, rarely lasting more than 48 hours. This was a typical outbreak of epidemic vomiting of virus causation and responded to the usual precautionary measures. Similar outbreaks have been reported in many other parts of the country.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATIONVaccination against Small-pox.

Vaccination against small-pox is not at present undertaken at the County Council's Clinics in the area. Particulars of notifications of vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners during the year are as follows:-

	<u>0 - 1</u>	<u>1 - 5</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary Vaccination	61	238	9	308
Re-vaccination	-	10	16	26

The foregoing figures represent a substantial increase in the number of primary vaccinations of young infants, particularly of those in the 1 - 5 year age group. This, no doubt, is a reflection of the official advice that routine primary vaccination of infants is preferably postponed until the second year, when there is less risk of serious complications.

Records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations are not now required in respect of persons over the age of fifteen years; these were formerly included in the totals and, for the most part, related to persons who required valid International Certificates of Vaccination for the purpose of foreign travel.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The numbers of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year, either at the County Council's Clinics or under private arrangements, are as follows:-

<u>Year of</u> <u>Birth:</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1956/60</u>	<u>1951/55</u>	<u>Total</u>
	231	249	19	13	3	12	104	631

In addition, reinforcing doses of diphtheria prophylactic were given to 405 persons, most of whom were school entrants who had completed a course of immunisation three or four years previously.

The foregoing figures are slightly lower than those for 1964, but are not much below the average for previous years.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The County Council's scheme is aimed at the vaccination against whooping cough of infants under the age of six months, with reinforcing doses about one year later. The numbers of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year, either at the County Council's Clinics or under private arrangements, are as follows:-

<u>Year of Birth:</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1956/60</u>	<u>1951/55</u>	<u>Total</u>
	226	248	18	12	2	6	1	513

Reinforcing injections of whooping cough vaccine were given to 245 children who had completed a course of primary immunisation a year previously.

As in the case of diphtheria immunisation, the numbers vaccinated against whooping cough were rather less than in 1964.

Vaccination against Tetanus.

Vaccination against tetanus is available to children whose parents expressly wish them to be so protected. It is the present practice to advise primary immunisation against tetanus before the age of six months, with reinforcing doses about one year later and again at school entry and between the ages of eight and twelve years. Tetanus vaccine may be given separately, but is usually combined with the agents used for active immunisation against diphtheria. A quadruple vaccine for simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis has recently become available, but has not yet been officially approved for general use.

The number of persons vaccinated against tetanus in 1965 are as follows:-

0 - 4 years	516
5 - 15 years	43
	<hr/> 559
Reinforcing doses	<hr/> 419

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

There was no extension of the groups eligible for vaccination under the County Council's arrangements, which include persons up to the age of forty years and those who are considered to be exposed to special risk. Oral vaccine has now superseded Salk vaccine, which is given by injection, and is administered in three doses spaced at intervals of four to eight weeks, followed by reinforcing doses three or four years later.

The numbers vaccinated against poliomyelitis by their own doctors or at County Council's clinics during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Quadruple Vaccine</u>	<u>Oral Vaccine</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary Immunisation	128	850	978
Reinforcing doses	30	509	539

Measles Prophylaxis.

Immune serum is available through the Public Health Department for the total or partial immunisation of susceptible measles contacts. No request for serum was received during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

The County Council's arrangements for routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis extend to thirteen-year-old pupils at County Council and independent schools, and also to some older pupils and students at County Colleges and other establishments for further education. Subject to the consent of their parents, persons in these groups are skin tested to ascertain if they have already had a primary tuberculous infection, and those giving a negative result are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

The results of testing conducted at six senior schools in the Rural District in 1965, are briefly summarised as follows:-

Number of pupils in age group	244
Number consenting to treatment	165
Percentage consenting to treatment	67.6%
Number Mantoux tested	144
Number giving a negative reaction	136
Percentage giving a negative reaction	94.4%
Number of negative reactors vaccinated	135
Percentage of negative reactors vaccinated	99.2%
Percentage of age group vaccinated	55.3%

In addition to the above, 35 eligible pupils who, for one reason or another, had failed to attend on previous occasions, were skin tested: 33 were negative reactors and were successfully vaccinated.

A noteworthy point in the foregoing figures is the very substantial rise in the proportion of negative reactors - 94.4 per cent, as compared with 84.8 per cent, in the preceding year. This is largely due to the decline in incidence of "open" tuberculosis in the community and the consequently reduced risk of exposure to infection.

While the primary purpose of the scheme is the ascertainment and vaccination of children who have not already had a primary infection, it is the usual practice to arrange, where possible, for x-ray examination of positive reactors to exclude the possibility of active infection. No unfavourable x-ray findings were reported during the year.

It was not necessary to conduct a special investigation at any school or college in the Rural District in 1965 because of the occurrence of an infectious case of tuberculosis amongst pupils or teaching staff.

Protection against other diseases.

Prophylactic inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as cholera, yellow fever, etc. is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic and is usually undertaken at specified centres.

Address of Clinic	Infant Welfare	Ante-Natal	Dental	Eye	General Medical	Physiotherapy	Speech Therapy
<u>BLECHINGLEY</u> Church Room	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BLINDLEY HEATH</u> Church Hall	Friday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Friday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>DOMANSLAND</u> Baptist Church	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>GODSTONE</u> Godstone Club	Wednesday p.m. (1st, 3rd & 5th)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st, 3rd & 5th)	-	-
<u>HURST GREEN</u> St. Agatha's Hall	Monday p.m.	-	-	-	Monday p.m.	-	-
<u>LIMPSTEAD</u> St. Andrew's Hall	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>LINGFIELD</u> 26 Bakers Lane (Lingfield 45)	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday a.m. & p.m. Thursday p.m.	-	Tuesday p.m.	By appointment	By appointment
<u>OXTED</u> Congregational Hall Station Rd. East (Oxted 3164)	Tuesday p.m.	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	Friday a.m. and p.m.	Tuesday a.m. (1st 3rd, 4th)	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	By appointment	By appointment
<u>SEALFIELD</u> Church Hall	Thursday p.m.	-	-	-	Thursday p.m.	-	-
<u>SOUTH GODSTONE</u> Lagham Hall	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>SOUTH NUTFIELD</u> Village Hall	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>TATSFIELD</u> Parish Hall	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-

WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of parts of the Parish of Tatsfield, which obtain their water from the Metropolitan Water Board, and some twenty-four dwellings in the Parish of Titsey, which have a filtered and piped supply from a privately-owned deep bore well, the whole of the Rural District is supplied by the East Surrey Water Company. In parts of the Parish of Oxted, the Parish of Limpsfield and the parts of Tatsfield supplied by the Company, the water is derived from the lower greensand and elsewhere from deep borings in the chalk; the water from both sources is chlorinated and de-chlorinated before distribution to consumers.

There was no important development of public water supplies during the year, apart from routine extensions of mains in connection with new building development. The mains supply was adequate in quantity, the average daily consumption per head of population being about forty gallons. The Minister has now confirmed an Order promoted in 1964 by the East Surrey Water Company under the Water Act for a new scheme of water supply based on an intake from the River Eden, with a storage reservoir and treatment works at Bough Beech, Chiddingstone, and a treated water main therefrom to Outwood, where it is proposed to construct a service reservoir. Work on this project will begin in the near future and it is expected that the public supply, thus augmented, will adequately meet the anticipated requirements of the Rural District for the next twenty years or so.

The quality of the mains water, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals, was invariably reported to reach a high standard of purity and no action was, therefore, necessary in respect of any form of contamination. Samples of the water, before and after treatment, are submitted regularly for bacteriological examination, under private arrangements made by the Water Companies concerned. In addition, samples of the treated water are examined chemically and/or bacteriologically about forty times a year, under a rota system arranged by the Medical Officers of Health of the districts supplied by the East Surrey Water Company.

TABLE IV.WATER SUPPLY.

	Direct to houses	Stand-pipes	Wells	Rain Water Tanks
Bletchingley	1,045 (3,796)	6 (12)	2 (6)	-
Burstow	1,297 (4,439)	-	2 (6)	-
Chelsham	109 (1,380)	-	-	-
Crowhurst	116 (380)	-	-	-
Felbridge	526 (1,378)	-	2 (7)	-
Godstone	2,002 (5,734)	-	4 (6)	-
Horne	255 (840)	-	2 (6)	-
Limpsfield	(1,035) (3,758)	-	3 (5)	-
Lingfield	2,201 (7,463)	-	1 (3)	-
Nutfield	808 (2,680)	-	-	-
Oxted	2,854 (8,707)	-	-	-
Tandridge	231 (890)	-	-	-
Tatsfield	397 (1,490)	-	-	62 (204)
Titsey	25 (82)	-	24 (78)	-
TOTALS	12,901 (43,017)	6 (12)	40 (117)	62 (204)

The samples taken during the year included 18 from the East Surrey Water Company, 7 from the Metropolitan Water Board supply and 3 from the private well on the Titsey Estate. All were reported to be of satisfactory chemical and bacterial quality, with the exception of one which showed evidence of very slight contamination, believed to be derived from the tap washer: a repeat sample from the same source was entirely satisfactory.

Samples of water from a private well and from a spring on farm premises were found to be of doubtful and variable bacterial quality. The occupiers of the premises concerned were, accordingly, advised to boil all water used for drinking and domestic purposes. At one of these farms a mains supply was readily available and the use of the well water was discontinued; at the other, where the substitution of the mains supply was not reasonably practicable, certain works of improvement, including the installation of a filter, were undertaken with the object of reducing the risk of serious pollution.

Fluoride is present naturally and in variable amount in almost all drinking waters; the local supply has a fluoride content of about 0.1 part per million. The advisability of artificially increasing the fluoride content to the recommended optimum of 1.0 part per million, with the object of preventing dental disease, has been approved in principle by the Surrey County Council as Local Health Authority, and consultations are now taking place with the various water undertakers likely to be concerned.

The estimated numbers of dwelling-houses in each Parish supplied from the public water mains (direct to houses and by means of standpipes), wells and rainwater tanks are set out in Table IV, in which the population supplied under each heading is shown in brackets. As compared with 1964, there was an increase of 12 in the number of dwelling-houses supplied from wells. It should be noted that the stand-pipes referred to in the Table do not include those provided on approved caravan sites. There are eleven such sites in the Rural District; on two of these there is a direct mains supply to the individual caravans and, on the others, the standpipes are within the distance prescribed by the Model Standards applicable in such cases.

Supplies from rain-water tanks are confined to out-lying dwellings in the Parish of Tatsfield and not infrequently fail completely after prolonged periods of dry weather. In such circumstances additional supplies of water for drinking and domestic purposes can be obtained from the Metropolitan Water Board on payment of the transport costs. This service was seldom required in 1965.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate in all parts of the Rural District, with the exception of the Lingfield, Outwood and Burstow areas. Schemes have been prepared for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works at Lingfield and Burstow to facilitate the extension of main drainage in those areas. The work on the former project is now in progress and, in advance of the main scheme for enlarging the sewage disposal works at Burstow and closing down the existing works at Nutfield, the Minister has given approval to the extension of the main sewer and construction of a pumping station to enable some 30 dwelling-houses in Smallfield Road, Horne, to drain to the works at Burstow.

The public sewer was extended in the Tatsfield, Chelsham and Dormansland districts to allow of the connection thereto of 203 dwelling-houses, including 149 previously draining to cesspools.

There are now six main sewage disposal works in the Rural District receiving sewage for treatment from the surrounding areas. Drainage from part of the Parish of Tatsfield is discharged into the main outfall sewer of the West Kent Drainage Board. In addition, there are a number of installations serving small groups of dwellings. Other dwellings rely on cesspool or septic-tank/filter-bed systems of sewage disposal.

SECTION IIANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspections under Public Health Acts	....	....	362
Re-inspections	....	....	323
Inspections under Housing Acts	....	....	204
Re-inspections	....	....	233
Inspections made under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957....			21
Drainage Surveys	....	....	132
Visits to Slaughter Houses for Meat Inspection		....	608
Inspections of Slaughterhouse Premises	....	....	10
Visits to Knackers Yard	....	....	12
Visits under Milk and Dairies Regulations	....	....	156
Visits to Schools	....	....	35
Inspection of Food - number of visits	....	....	33
Inspections of Food premises	....	....	120
Inspections of Shop premises	....	....	140
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	....	....	124
Piggeries and Poultry Farms - Inspections and Reinspections...			18
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	....	....	17
Inspections under Petroleum Acts and Regulations..		....	162
Drains Water tested	....	....	39
Inspection of drainage work in progress	....	....	54
Clean Air Act	....	....	4
Notices served:-			
(a) Informal	....	....	203
(b) Statutory	....	....	6
Complaints investigated	....	....	176
Infectious disease enquiries and collection of specimens	....		156
Inspection of refuse tips	....	....	113
Commons Inspections	....	....	36
Samples of drinking water submitted for Bacterial and/or Chemical Analysis		....	30
Miscellaneous Inspections	....	....	253
Number of cesspools cleansed	....	....	3,564
Number of loads removed from cesspools	....	....	6,076
Disinfection of premises	....	....	9
Disinfestation of premises	....	....	4
Premises inspected for rat or mice infestation ...		....	889
Rat infestations dealt with by Public Health Dept.		....	370
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	....	....	2
Inspections of Animal Boarding Establishments ....		....	35
Inspections under Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963..			458
Number of notices served under Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963		....	216
Inspection of caravan sites	....	....	50

SECTION IIIH O U S I N GTABLE VIII

<u>1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year 1965</u>		
(i)	Inspections of houses under Housing and Public Health Acts	566
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses (included in sub-head (i)) which were inspected under the Housing Acts only.	204
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be so unfit as to be incapable of repair at a reasonable cost.	3
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	63
<u>2. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.</u>		
(i)	After informal action by local authority	48
(ii)	After formal notice under: (a) Public Health Act	1
	(b) Housing Act 1957	5
<u>3. Houses Demolished.</u>		
(i)	Clearance Areas	Nil
(ii)	Not in Clearance Area = as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.	2
<u>4. Unfit Houses closed.</u>		
(1)	Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957 and Section 10(1) and 11(2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953	3
(ii)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	Nil
<u>5. Rent Act 1957.</u>		
(i)	Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	2
(ii)	Councils decision to issue Form L Notices under Schedule III	2
(iii)	Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects	2
(iv)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
(v)	Number of Certificates cancelled on completion of work	1
(vi)	Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair withdrawn.	Nil
<u>6. Houses Erected</u>		
(i)	Number of houses completed in 1965 by private enterprise	144
(ii)	Number of houses completed by local authority	74

SECTION IVFACTORIES ACT 1937-1959

The factories on the Register of the
Local Authority are as follows:-

TABLE IX

	<u>Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Non-Mechanical Power</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aircraft Components	1	0	1
Agricultural Engineers	3	0	3
Aircrafts Repairs (Engines)	3	0	3
Bakeries	12	2	14
Boot Repairing	1	0	1
Brass Finishing	1	0	1
Brick Making	2	0	2
Builders	4	7	11
Button Making	1	0	1
Cabinet Makers	3	1	4
Carbon Paper	1	0	1
Chemical Manufacturers	1	0	1
Cleaners and Dyers	1	1	2
Coach Builders	1	0	1
Concrete Products	4	0	4
Corn Provenders	2	0	2
Cosmetics	1	0	1
Cycle Repairers	1	0	1
Dairies	1	3	4
Dressmaking	0	1	1
Electrical Engineering	2	1	3
Food Manufacturing	2	0	2
Fruit Storage	2	0	2
Fullers Earth Works	2	0	2
French Chalk Grinders	1	0	1
Furnace Manufacture	1	0	1
Gas Storage	4	0	4
Grass Drying	1	0	1
Hydraulic Equipment	1	0	1
Jewellers	0	2	2
Joinery	8	1	9
Laundries	0	4	4
Leaded Lights	1	0	1
Light Engineering Works	18	1	19
Motor Repairers	26	4	30
Paint Spraying	2	0	2
Plumbers	0	1	1
Printers	3	0	3
Projection Room	1	0	1
Pottery	1	0	1
Radar Assembly	1	0	1
Radio Repairs	3	1	4
Rectifiers	1	0	1
Refrigerator Repairs	1	0	1
Saddlery	0	1	1
Sawmills	2	0	2
Stonemason	0	1	1
Smithies	2	0	2
Tile Making	1	0	1
Tool Makers	1	0	1
Tailoring	0	1	1
Upholstery	1	0	1
Wax Modelling	1	0	1
Wheelwrights	1	0	1
Woodcrafts	1	0	1
TOTALS	135	33	168

The following Table indicating the work carried out during the year 1965 in connection with the inspection of Factories, is submitted in accordance with Section 128 of the Act:-

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	33	21	1	NIL
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	135	103	1	NIL
3. Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises).	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	168	124	2	NIL

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were institute
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	NIL	1	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	2	2	NIL	1	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises. (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
earing) pparel) Making etc.	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cleaning & Washing	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ousehold Linen	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ace, Lace curtains nd nets.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
urtains and urniture hangings	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
urniture and holstery	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
electro-plate	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
le-Making	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ass and brass rticles	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ur pulling	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
on and steel bles and ohains	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
on and steel horns and grapnels	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
urt gear	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ocks, latches nd keys	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
brellas, etc.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
rtificial jewels	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ts, other than re nets.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
nts	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ocks	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
oquet and unis balls	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Continued).OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutio (7)
Leather goods	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Brush making	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pea picking	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Feather sorting	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Stuffed toys	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Basket making	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Chocolates and sweetmeats	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Textile weaving	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Lampshades	5	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	11	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

OUTWORK (SECTION 110 and 111)

6 lists of outworkers were received and referred to the following occupations:-

Wearing apparel	4
Lampshades	5
Bootmaking	1
Loose curtains	1

The private dwellings involved were all found to be quite satisfactory.

No action was called for under the relevant provisions of the Factories Act.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS (SECTION 34)

The Surrey County Council Fire Service have the responsibility of administering this section of the Factories Act. We maintained the usual close liaison with the Fire Brigade Headquarters on all matters of mutual interest, in particular where alterations to an existing building was proposed, so that advice could be given on the type of fire precaution most suited to the premises under consideration.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Considerable progress was made during the year in the registration and inspection of premises coming within the scope of the Act. The attached table shows the work involved in more detail:-

TABLE X

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations and General Inspections during the year ended 31st December 1965

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	5	75	64
Retail shops	11	190	173
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	2	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	1	41	39
Fuel storage depots.	-	1	1
TOTALS	17	309	278

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	809
Retail shops	693
Wholesale Depts. warehouses	182
Catering establishments open to public	504
Canteens	20
Fuel storage depots	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,211
	<hr/>

PET SHOPS ACT 1951

Only two premises come within the provisions of this Act. No official action was required during the year. Both premises are on a small scale and mainly concerned with the sale of budgerigars surplus to requirements.

FIREGUARDS ACT 1952

This Act was instituted at a time when accidents due to the use of unguarded electric, gas and oil heaters was commonplace. Since its inception the number of such accidents has shown an encouraging decrease. However, despite the fact that manufacturers of such appliances conform to the requirements of the Act, one still sees heaters in the home with the guards removed thus setting aside all the efforts made to produce a safe article. It would seem that there is still a need for educative propaganda in the home.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACT 1928/36

The need for constant supervision of all petroleum installations remains an important duty particularly now with the considerable increase in storage capacity of the larger garages.

The saying that "familiarity breeds contempt" is an axiom which may with truth be applied to many pump attendants. On one occasion the proprietor of a garage was taking dip stick readings whilst smoking a cigarette and admitted that he had not realised until his attention was drawn to the fact that he still had the cigarette in his mouth. Such incidents are rare, but nevertheless one usually does not get a second chance where petrol is concerned.

The number of routine visits made to licensed petroleum premises amounted to 162 and although this is a fair number I would like to be

able to carry out more inspections of these premises because I feel sure that it is only by regular visits that the need for the utmost care in handling this potentially dangerous commodity can be brought home to all concerned.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The early part of the year proved to be a very difficult period for the refuse collection service. Labour shortages coupled with illness resulted in the refuse vehicles being seriously undermanned. This state of affairs lasted for nearly seven months and only a slight improvement in the labour situation occurred in the Autumn. The maintenance of regular collection schedules under these circumstances was impossible and most of the rounds received a clearance once in 9 to 10 days instead of weekly. Vehicle breakdowns, some serious, some minor, also made their impact felt in causing delays and disruption of the daily schedules. When one considers that some 60,000 cu.yds. of refuse are collected, transported to the refuse disposal tip for disposal by controlled tipping, the results, despite the labour problem, were on the whole reasonably satisfactory. To judge by the continual flow of complaints made by householders there are many who would not agree, but nevertheless serious nuisance was avoided and there was no real health hazard. Many complaints were grossly exaggerated. Collections are made not only in the built up urbanised areas of the rural district but also in the remote country districts as well, and one may readily appreciate the time absorbing process involved in driving down long narrow roadways in order to achieve as far as possible a fair share of the service offered by the Council. The question has often been raised as to the necessity of visiting the more remote houses, farms etc. but to the people concerned this is one rate service for which they see some practical result. The Council have not been unmindful of the situation and considerable thought and discussion has been lavished on the whole question of refuse collection and ways and means of recruiting more labour including the provision of better vehicles to make the work more attractive. With this end in view, the collection fleet is gradually being equipped with Dennis Paxit compression type vehicles. Other methods are under discussion to evolve a more efficient service but these matters take time and must ultimately rely on obtaining the goodwill of the men engaged on the work if the best use is to be made of the manpower available.

The disposal of the refuse is carried out at our Godstone Tip and the rolling, consolidation and covering of the refuse is carried out by means of

a Weatherill hydraulically operated shovel and the resultant compaction is very good. Gammexane and other tip dressings are used to combat fly and insect infestation and regular baiting is carried out to deal with possible rat infestation. The usual depredations caused by youths and others on the tip occurred at weekends and in the late evenings during the Summer months. A number of fires were started and in one case a serious conflagration resulted. This was got under control in the only way possible with this type of material, by smothering with soil in order to exclude air. This fire was complicated by the fact that it was located in the layers immediately above the area in which some 50 derelict cars had been disposed of in 1964 and there was a danger that the voids so created would allow the fire to penetrate still deeper into the main tip. Fortunately, this does not appear to have happened but constant observation is being maintained. The Godstone tip reached the end of its useful life in July and the alternative tipping site acquired at Bletchingley was brought into use and is now in full operation.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

During the year 3564 cesspools were emptied and the number of 750 gallon loads removed for disposal and treatment amounted to 6076. The total gallonage involved was 4,557,000. There is not very much variation from year to year in the number of cesspools cleansed by the Council's vehicles. There are three Dennis tankers employed, one being of 1500 gallons capacity and two of 750 gallons each. These vehicles are fully employed and indeed in order to cope with the amount of work involved considerable overtime has to be worked including some Saturday mornings.

In a scattered Rural area considerable mileages are involved in reaching suitable disposal sites - in all cases such sites are at Sewage Disposal Works with the exception of Tatsfield when the tankers by arrangement discharge into a convenient sewer manhole connected to the West Kent Sewage Disposal scheme. The number of cesspools requiring this service remains fairly constant, despite further sewer extensions. However, when the bigger schemes already envisaged are put in hand the drop in numbers may be more obvious.

MORTUARY

The number of bodies admitted to the Oxted mortuary during the year totalled 121 of which 57 came from the Godstone Rural District and 64 from the Caterham & Warlingham area. The mortuary is maintained in a satisfactory manner by Mr. R. Chapman who is responsible for the day to day cleanliness etc

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Return of Samples submitted by the

Surrey County Council and Analysed during 1965

Rural District of Godstone

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD:						
Almonds and raisins	-	1	1			
Baby food	1	-	1			
Beef Broth, strained	-	1	1			
Bread	2	-	2	2 ⁺	-	2
Bread Rolls, starch reduced	1	-	1			
Butter	1	-	1			
Butterfat Milk 18%	1	-	1	1	-	1
Coffee, instant	1	-	1			
Confectionery, flour	1	-	1			
Confectionery, sugar	2	-	2			
Corn Oil	1	-	1			
Dairy Milk Top with 18% butterfat	1	-	1			
Drinking Chocolate with fat-free milk	-	1	1			
Flour	1	-	1			
Ham	1	-	1			
Honey	-	1	1			
Gin	1	-	1			
Grape Juice	-	1	1			
Jelly, granulated aspic	-	1	1			
Jelly, table	2	1	3			
Lard	1	-	1			
Marmalade	1	-	1			
Meat, minced	1	-	1			
Milk	65	3	68	1	-	1
Milk, instant, non-fat, skimmed	1	-	1			
Mincemeat	-	1	1			
Pie filling, chicken, veal and ham	-	1	1			
Sausages	1	-	1			
Soft Drink	1	-	1			
Spinach	1	-	1	1	-	1
Tomato juice	2	-	2			
Vanilla Sugar	1	-	1			
Vinegar	2	-	2			
Whisky	1	1	2			
Wine	1	-	1			
Yoghourt, various	2	1	3	2	-	2
DRUGS:						
Distilled Witch Hazel, BFC	-	1	1			
Linseed, Liquorice lozenges	1	-	1			
Menthol B.P.C. & Eucalyptol B.P.C. Sweets	1	-	1			
<p>Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm of bakers for selling bread contaminated with mineral oil containing a trace of iron. On conviction they were fined £3.3.0 with a total of £6. costs.</p>						
Totals	100	15	115	7	-	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Return of Samples analysed during the year 1965

	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD:						
Almonds, ground	2	-	2			
Almonds and Raisins	-	2	2			
Apples	-	3	3			
Baby Food	2	-	2			
Baking Powder	1	-	1			
Beef Broth, strained	-	1	1			
Beef Dinner	1	-	1			
Blackcurrant juice	1	2	3	-	2	2
Blackcurrant juice, highly concentrated, sweetened with saccharin only	1	-	1	1 x	-	1
Bread	6	13	19	3 +	11	14
Bread rolls, starch reduced	2	-	2			
Butter	3	-	3			
Butterfat Milk 18%	1	-	1	1	-	1
Cake Mix	-	1	1			
Cereals, breakfast	1	-	1			
Cheese, cream	-	1	1			
Cheese Spreads, various	5	-	5			
Cherries	-	1	1			
Cherries, glace	2	-	2			
Chow Mein with Noodles	-	1	1			
Christmas Pudding	2	-	2			
Coffee	1	-	1			
Coffee, instant	2	-	2			
Confectionery, flour	9	5	14			
Confectionery, sugar	6	3	9	1	-	1
Cooking Oil	3	1	4			
Corn Oil	2	-	2			
Cream	2	-	2			
Cream, double	5	1	6			
Cream, sterilised	1	3	4			
Creamery Pour-over, 18% butterfat	1	-	1			
Custard Powder	1	1	2			
Dairy Milk Top with 18% butterfat	1	-	1			
Dairy Topping, 18% butterfat	1	2	3	-	1	1
Drinking Chocolate with fat-free milk	-	1	1			
Fish Cakes	2	-	2			
Flour	4	2	6	-	1	1
Fruit Salad, tinned	1	2	3	1	1	2
Fruit Topping, 18% butterfat	1	-	1			
Gelatine	1	-	1			
Gin	9	-	9			
Ginger Cordial	1	-	1			
Goose Pate, smoked	-	1	1			
Grape juice	1	1	2			
Groundnut Oil	1	1	2			
Ham	1	-	1			
Honey	-	1	1			
Ice Cream	2	-	2	1	-	1
Jam	8	2	10	4	1	5
Jelly, granulated aspic	-	1	1			
Jelly, table	2	1	3			
Carried forward	99	54	153	12	17	29

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>Brought forward</u>	99	54	153	12	17	29
Lard	1	-	1			
Lemon Cheese	-	1	1			
Lemon Curd	2	-	2			
Marmalade	4	2	6	1	-	1
Marzipan	1	1	2			
Mayonnaise	1	-	1			
Meat, cooked and prepared	4	4	8			
Meat, minced	5	3	8			
Milk	603	59	662	2 ϕ	-	2
Milk, condensed	1	-	1			
Milk, instant, low-fat, skimmed	1	-	1	1	-	1
Milk, instant, non-fat, skimmed	2	-	2	1	-	1
Mincemeat	3	2	5			
Mint Jelly	1	-	1			
Orange Juice	-	2	2	-	1	1
Peas, processed	1	-	1			
Pie filling, fruit	-	2	2			
Pie filling, chicken, veal & ham	-	1	1			
Potato, instant	1	-	1			
Prunes	-	1	1			
Rice	1	-	1			
Rissoles	-	1	1			
Sau	1	-	1			
Salad Dressing	1	-	1			
Salmon Spread	-	1	1			
Sausage Meat	1	-	1			
Sausages	24	3	27	7	1	8
Savoroni	-	1	1			
Scofa loaf	1	-	1			
Soft Drinks	18	3	21			
Spinach	1	-	1	1	-	1
Strawberries	-	1	1			
Sugar	5	1	6			
Sweetener, non-sugar	1	-	1			
Tomatoes	-	3	3			
Tomato juice	2	-	2			
Vanilla sugar	1	-	1			
Vinegar	3	1	4			
Vodka	2	-	2			
Whisky	22	1	23			
Wine	2	-	2			
Yoghourt, various	2	3	5	2	-	2
DRUGS:						
Adrenapax Adrenaline Cream	1	-	1			
Aspellin Linament	1	-	1			
Aspirin, B.P.	-	1	1			
Cocasan Powders	1	-	1			
Brewers Yeast Tablets	-	1	1			
Bronchial mixture	-	1	1			
Calcium drink	1	-	1			
Cholledyl tablets	-	1	1			
Cod Liver Oil in Malt	-	1	1			
Compound Codeine tablets	-	1	1			
Cough pastilles for smokers	-	1	1			
Cough Pectoral	-	1	1			
Dequadin lozenges	-	1	1			
Dimyrlil Cough linctus	-	1	1			
Carried forward	822	161	983	27	19	46

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>Brought forward</u>	822	161	983	27	19	46
<u>DRUGS: (contd)</u>						
Distilled Witch Hazel B.P.C.	-	1	1			
Endrene Nasal Compound	-	1	1			
Entero-Vioform Tablets	-	1	1			
Gee's Linctus, B.P.C.	-	1	1			
Ismelin tablets	-	1	1			
Leucotropin tablets	1	-	1			
Linseed, Liquorice lozenges	-	1	1			
Menthol B.P.C. & Eucalyptol B.P.C. sweets	1	-	1			
Menthol-Lyptus tablets	1	-	1			
Mesonex tablets	1	-	1			
Muripsin tablets	1	-	1			
Panturon tablets	1	-	1			
Penetrol Inhalant	-	1	1			
Perpidin tablets	1	-	1			
Saventrine tablets	1	-	1			
Tancolin	-	1	1			
Theophen tablets	1	-	1			
Urodonal granules	1	-	1			
Veganin tablets	-	1	1			
Wheat Germ capsules	-	1	1			
<u>TOTALS</u>	832	171	1003	27	19	46

* Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm of food manufacturers for selling blackcurrant juice calculated to mislead as to its substance and quality, and not being marked with a true statement of the ingredients. On conviction they were fined a total of £30 with £10.10.0d costs.

/ Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm of dairymen for selling milk contaminated with mould growth. On conviction they were fined £10 with £2.2.0d costs.

+ Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm of bakers for selling bread contaminated with mineral oil containing a trace of iron. On conviction they were fined £3. 3. 0d with a total of £6. 6. 0d costs.

SECTION VI.INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISESMilk Supply

Sampling of all milk supplies whether pasteurised, sterilised or raw is carried out at regular intervals and the Public Health Laboratory Brighton undertake the required examination and report. Of the 122 samples submitted 11 failed the methylene blue test of which 9 were pasteurised milks and 2 raw farm bottled milk. Raw milk samples submitted for biological examination were all negative for tubercle bacilli.

Details of the number of samples, designation, etc. submitted to the laboratory during the year under review are set out in the attached table:-

(a) Farm Samples

No. of samples submitted for biological examination	...	...	45
" " " passed the " "	...	...	45
" " " void	...	...	2

(b) Pasteurising Establishment

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	10
" " " satisfied the " " " "	10

(c) Dairies & Milk Shops (Pasteurised)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	75
" " " satisfied the " " " "	70
" " " failed " " "	5

Raw Milk (Farm Bottled)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue test	10
" " " passed the " " "	8
" " " failed " " "	2

(d) School Milk

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	27
" " " satisfied the " " " "	23
" " " failed the methylene blue test	4

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Dr. Jameson the director of the Public Health Laboratory Brighton and Mr. Emberley his chief technician have our grateful thanks for their unfailing help and advice on all matters relating to specimens submitted for examination and report. The local train service enables specimens and milk samples to be taken and received at the Laboratory on the same day provided that despatch is made before 11.25 a.m. In the event of an urgent pathological specimen obtained after the "dead-line" the laboratory is still within reasonably easy access by road.

SHOPS ACT 1950 AND FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

Inspections of food premises made during the year for all purposes amounted to 120. In addition 33 visits were made for the purpose of inspecting food stocks. Traders generally were co-operative and seemed glad of our advice. Food premises situated within the Godstone Rural District are listed in the following categories:-

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Hospital, Private and Boarding Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Registered ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Works Canteens, etc.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

During the year the Public Health Department received six complaints of food purchased from local shops being unfit for human consumption. These referred to meat pies, sausages, baby food and minced meat. Thorough investigations were carried out and in one case a prosecution was successfully maintained the defendant being fined £5. This related to the sale of a steak pie which was found on opening to be mouldy. In the other five instances the Council issued warnings to the traders concerned and advice was given on coding systems necessary to prevent stale stock being left on sale. Attached is a list of foodstuffs inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

10 lbs Lamblivers - decomposition

1169 packets of various frozen foods - decomposition

11 tins of Ham - blown and damaged tins

54 tins of Fruit " " " "

14 tins of Vegetables " " "

23 tins of Meat " " " "

24 tins of Fish " " " "

ICE CREAM.

No samples of ice-cream were taken for examination this year. Regular sampling takes place at the manufacturers' premises and should any untoward result be recorded the authority who took the sample would immediately notify all affected areas. Before this procedure was put into operation there was a great deal of duplication in the sampling of the "major firms". It is however, proposed to take an odd sample from time to time to provide a spot check on the products concerned and to check that storage facilities are adequate.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Our three licensed slaughterhouses are all in operation and are given a considerable amount of attention in the interests of food hygiene and public health. One hundred percent inspection was again maintained throughout the year. The majority of slaughtering is carried out in the early and late evening because the staff engaged on the work is normally employed in other areas during usual working hours.

With the decontrol of slaughtering which took place in 1954 the Public Health Dept. has always carried out a 100% meat inspection service and again special mention must be made of the loyal and devoted services given by Mr. P.F. West the Deputy Public Inspector. It requires quite a considerable effort to leave one's fireside on a cold winter's evening to stand about in a cold and draughty slaughterhouse for several hours. Parasitic conditions were not on the whole quite so prevalent as last year but the need for very careful examination of carcasses particularly for the detection of *cysticercus bovis* remains of paramount importance and calls for concentration and good eyesight. Some 20 bovine carcasses were found to be infested and were dealt with by destruction of the affected part and deep freeze treatment of the remainder of the carcass for the prescribed period of 3 weeks at 20°F. The number of visits needed to carry out the inspections amounted to 608 and a total of 5,557 carcasses and offals were examined.

Diseased meat is disinfected before disposal but meat condemned by reason of a condition or pathological change as distinct from disease is colour stained and released for animal feeding, but it is always advised that such meat should be thoroughly cooked.

We have one licensed knackers yard and in all 12 visits were made to the premises. It appears to be run quite satisfactorily. As a health authority we feel that it is high time for the compulsory sterilisation of all knackers meat before sale to the public and that legislation to enforce this is very much overdue.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART DURING YEAR 1965

	Cattle Excluding Bulls & Cows	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	476	-	173	1479	2844	1585
Number inspected	476	-	173	1479	2844	1585
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercoi.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	5	6	29	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	127	0	74	8	295	144
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercoi	26.68	0.00	45.66	0.95	11.40	9.34
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses sub- mitted to treat ment by refrigeration	20	-	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

44.
MEAT INSPECTION.

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI

	Complete Carcase and Organs	Liver	Lungs	Head and Tongue	Heart	Complete Pluck	Legs	Other Parts
<u>Cattle</u>	5	159	31	9	2	-	1	6
<u>Calves</u>	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	4
<u>Pigs</u>	4	51	29	5	1	50	12	2
<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	29	287	5	-	-	6	1	-

SECTION VII

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

A copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food (Pest Control Division) is attached and shows in detail the work carried out during the year under review by the Rodent Operator.

Rats and mice are still very much with us despite all efforts made both locally and nationally. One wonders how serious the problem would be without the constant vigilance exercised to keep the rat and mice population within reasonable proportions. It is quite obvious that total elimination is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

Sewers were tested for infestation and no evidence of serious trouble was discovered. Refuse tips, piggeries, sewage disposal works and similar establishments where one may expect to find infestations, are visited regularly and treated if required to prevent a major build-up of rat colonies.

Schools, school canteens, convalescent homes are all dealt with on an agreed arrangement with the County Council. Wasp nests and wild bee swarms are destroyed on application at the rate of 10/6d per nest or swarm. Although the destruction of wasps nests is not a normal Public Health function, nevertheless the Council after consideration felt that in the case of old people, invalids and other exceptional circumstances, help of this nature should be made available particularly where the nest or swarm is located in the roof space or where there is a real danger to householders. The charges made for the service may have to be increased to meet rising cost of wages and materials.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1965

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's district. (See Notes 1 and 2 overleaf)	13	11,210	1,300	12,523	486
II Total number of <u>properties inspected</u> as a result of <u>notification</u> (see Note 3)	12	306	68	386	10
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
Common rat Major	2	15	8	25	4
Minor	8	215	28	251	-
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Major	-	1	-	1	-
Minor (see note 4)	1	46	25	72	-
III Total number of <u>properties inspected</u> in the course of <u>survey under the Act</u>	6	14	11	31	4
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	5	3	9	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Total number of <u>properties otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	889	-	889	156
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	2	-	2	4
House mouse Major	-	1	-	1	-
Minor	-	1	-	1	-
V. Total inspections carried out - inc. re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cult- ural
I. Number of <u>infested</u> <u>properties</u> (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	12	286	64	362	8
II Total treatments carried out - inc. re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily avail- able (see Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-
III Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
X Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
F. Legal Proceedings (see XII below)	-	-	-	-	-
XI Number of "Block" control schemes carried out					
18					
XII Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here: NIL					
XIII Any other points of interest					

NOTE 1. With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

NOTE 2. (i) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col. (3)
(ii) Sewers should not be included.
(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Col. (3).
Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols. (2) and (3).

NOTE 3. In filling in the first lines of Sections II, III and IV each property should be counted once only. On other lines, if two or more species are found on the same property, it should be counted for each species.

NOTE 4. Do not include other mouse-like rodents such as field-voles, wood-mice, etc.

CARAVAN SITES.

There are now 6 permanent caravan sites consisting of 120 caravans licensed by the Council and no enforcement action was required to obtain compliance with the terms of licence during the year. Within the Rural District there are also 5 temporary sites with a total of 14 caravans and these were reasonably well run and no formal action was necessary.

Inspections of all sites are carried out from time to time and the standard of hygiene maintained on these sites is good.

The Green Lane caravan site continues to exercise the attention of all the Council's Officers and conditions are much improved but constant vigilance is required to prevent a build up of old cars and "general junk" on the site. Mr. Mothersole the Site Supervisor does yeoman work in this respect and deserves every possible help and support in a very difficult task. All concerned with the site derive considerable encouragement from a very energetic and practical sub-committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Glanville Roberts, which meets at regular intervals.